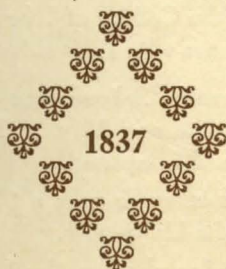


The Story of Louis- ville's Own Uni- versity ~ ~ ~

*Being The Record of Ninety
Years Service to The City
of Louisville* ~ ~ ~



THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
111 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Ky.

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Historical

- 1837—The people of Louisville found the first municipal university in America.
- 1847—The University of Louisville receives its charter by an act of the Legislature of Kentucky.
- 1907—The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences is founded.
- 1908—A coalition of the schools of medicine of Louisville is effected under the leadership of the School of Medicine of the University.
- 1910—The City of Louisville begins to appropriate funds annually for the support of its University.
- 1918—The Louisville College of Dentistry is reorganized as the School of Dentistry of the University.
- 1922—The School of Medicine under civic authorities becomes responsible for the professional service of the Louisville City Hospital.
- 1924—Free tuition in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences is granted students who are residents of Louisville.
- 1925—The Speed Scientific School, founded by the \$250,000 gift of W. S. Speed and Mrs. F. M. Sackett, children of James B. Speed, is opened.
The people of Louisville pass a \$1,000,000 bond issue for a plant for the University.
Mrs. James B. Speed gives the University the Speed Memorial Art Museum.
- 1926—The University announces its plan to raise a \$2,000,000 endowment fund by popular subscription.

The Oldest Municipal University In America

A MASS meeting held ninety years ago in the old Liberal Methodist Church that used to stand at the corner of Fourth and Green Streets marked the beginning of a new chapter in the history of American education. Plans for the first municipal university in the United States were perfected on that March night in 1837 and later they were passed on by the General Council of the City of Louisville.

Louisville can now look back over the years with considerable pride to the little university that was started then with a gift of \$50,000 in cash and a site the size of a city block. For years afterward its School of Law and its School of Medicine stood side by side. Its small faculty was poorly paid. The only income was the meager tuition fees, and yet the institution persisted and grew. Its fame had spread so widely that shortly after the beginning of the new century the University of Louisville could count more than 20,000 alumni. Graduates of its law school were sitting on the higher judicial tribunals of the country; graduates of its medical school were figures of national prominence.

In 1907 the University of Louisville founded a College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. In 1910 for the first time the City of Louisville began to provide annual funds for the support of the University. In 1918 a School of Dentistry was added. In 1925 the Speed Scientific School was founded and in the same year the people of Louisville passed by an overwhelming vote a \$1,000,000 bond issue for a new plant and physical equipment for the University. Without wealth, without class distinction, aided only by a few friends, Louisville's University has worked its way forward into the front rank of the universities of the South. It is a plain story, this story of a humble beginning and an abiding faith, but after years of uphill struggle the University of Louisville now stands at the threshold of its fulfillment.

A Record of Service

Never before in the history of America has there been such a clamor at college gates as there is today. Higher education has become as necessary as high school training was thirty years ago. The gates of all universities are not, however, opened to every boy or girl who seeks admission. The University of Louisville tells a different story for no one with the necessary entrance requirements ever finds the door barred. No Louisville student is kept on a "waiting list." Last year two-thirds of the local high school students who went to college entered the University of Louisville. Today

77 per cent of the University's enrollment are students whose homes are in Louisville or its vicinity.

Why did they select the city's University? There was no outlay for transportation or for room and board. There was no tuition to be paid, only a nominal registration and laboratory fee, if they entered the College of Liberal Arts. In other schools of the University, their fees were arranged to cover less than half the cost of their education. They did not have to leave home to enjoy the fullest advantages of a higher education in a University whose educational standards are equal to the best in the South. It was as if their opportunity were just next door.

Out-of-town students paid for all these educational advantages in order to enter the University. In the College of Liberal Arts it cost them \$150 for tuition; in addition to other fees, they also paid transportation to and from their homes and the cost of maintenance while they lived here. And yet the attraction of the University to out-of-town students is constantly increasing, for this year 283 students were entered from 35 states and 10 foreign countries.

Still the University moves ahead at a rapid rate. During the last ten years enrollment has averaged a ten per cent increase. On October 1, 1926 there were 1,305 students as against 950 the year before. At that rate next summer's enrollment will be nearly 1,800. If the past decade has been remarkable, the future is filled with still greater promise.

Education and Health

THE service of the University of Louisville is not limited by its walls. It has become, unknown to many people, an important factor in the education and health of the great city that lies without.

There is not a secondary school or other educational center in Louisville that is not influenced by standards set by the University. Undergraduates in the Educational Department are sent out regularly to teach in the public schools without cost to the city. Public school teachers are drawn in increasing numbers to the annual summer sessions of the University. When additional funds are made available, the extramural activities will be extended to include a well organized system of evening schools, extension courses and public lectureships.

Who are the guardians of the health of Louisville? They are the men the University has trained. In Louisville the University can count 332 physicians and surgeons and 153 dentists among its alumni. Its School of Medicine under civic authorities has been made responsible for the professional service of the Louisville City Hospital where many of the poor of the city are cared for.

Year in and year out University medical students assist the hospital staff in giving care, as they did last year, to 49,266 Louisville patients. Students of the School of Dentistry treated 7,630 more patients both in the hospital and in the big clinic room of their own school building.

Health officers, sanitary inspectors and nurses have been trained by the University in co-operation with the State Board of Health. In dealing with local health problems the advice of the faculty members is constantly sought. In putting through city health campaigns civic organizations enlist the full support of the University. In one of these campaigns last year more than 7,000 public school children were examined by the students of the School of Dentistry. But the University of Louisville has helped the sick and suffering only as part of its daily routine.

A Great Laboratory

There is still another field of service in which the University has recently extended its activities, namely the field of local industry. Now the local manufacturer or builder may come to the University with his technical problems for advice or solution. All of the facilities of the Speed Scientific School are opened to the use of the city departments and local engineering societies. Scientific students work in a dozen Louisville industries or on engineering projects as a part of their training during their sophomore and junior years when

they divide their time equally between class room and factory.

For the first time technical institutes were inaugurated this year by the Speed Scientific School. Architects, representatives of public utility companies and factory managers were invited to confer with technical experts the University had brought to the city. Today this one school of the University stands as a big laboratory for all Louisville's industries.

Its Value In Money

What is the cash value of the University to the city? A million and a quarter per year. This amount, a recent survey showed, was expended annually by students in local stores, churches, amusements, transportation companies, etc. The figure is much closer \$1,500,000 if the expenditures of faculty members and their families are included. No matter what business conditions may be, this large income to the city not only remains constant; but each year it grows steadily as student enrollment increases. Figures compiled from the survey show that in a single year students spent \$67,860 for books, \$189,225 for clothing, \$142,245 for amusements, \$28,710 for shoes, \$16,965 for church purposes, \$384,975 for food, \$207,495 for lodging, \$74,385 for transportation and \$161,820 for miscellaneous items.

If the University were elsewhere than in this city, Louisville would be the loser. Because it is

here, not only does business profit but parents of students, too, are saved as much as \$600,000 annually compared with the cost of sending their sons and daughters away to college.

An Asset to the City

To many people throughout the country the City of Louisville is better known now for its University than for any other institution. Its alumni live in every state of the Union. Wherever they go, the name of Louisville and of its University go with them.

Among the 344 practicing attorneys in the city, the University numbers 207 of its former law students. Its faculty, alumni and students are behind city churches which represent the strongest moral force in the community. Organizations whose purpose is civic betterment and progress have recruited members from among the University's personnel. The institution is constantly drawing to the city more students who, after graduation, make Louisville their home. Such young men and women, capable, intelligent and well trained, give the leaven of their abilities to the community and, in some cases, of their leadership and genius.

The Greater University

THE University of Louisville is still a great urban university in the making although it has been in continuous existence for almost a century. It has five well organized schools, a faculty of 227 and a large and loyal student body. It has adequate buildings for its School of Medicine and its School of Dentistry in the downtown section of Louisville, and a beautiful campus site of forty acres ideally located at Third and Shipp Streets. This site has been cleared of debt, the first new buildings are being added, and plans for a greater University of Louisville are now under way, a greater University with more departments, more schools and more buildings equipped to train at least 4,000 students.

But this vision of a greater University of Louisville will never be realized unless the permanence of the present structure is secured. The University is now facing the most important crisis in its long career because its growth is endangered by lack of funds. The University has had to shoulder responsibilities that are far in excess of its limited income. It can afford to keep only 76 of the 227 members of its teaching staff on a full-time basis.

It is not able to pay adequate salaries nor can it make additions to the faculty when needed. Heads of departments receive at most \$3,400 per year; instructors are paid as little as \$1,400. In spite of the tremendous gain in living costs in the last five years, faculty salaries have increased only 1.5 per cent. Under the terms of the act authorizing the city bond issue of \$1,000,000, the entire amount can be used only to pay for grounds, buildings and equipment. Not a dollar of it can be used for operating expenses.

The University will have to add new departments and schools if it is to maintain its place among other great educational institutions. Special courses to train promising young men for local industries, a department of fine arts and another of business administration would be inaugurated now if funds were available.

As a great municipal institution, the University of Louisville must be enabled to give university training to people of mature minds through a system of evening classes and extension courses. It must bring to the city noted public speakers for lectures that would be open to the general public. Funds for a general library are needed. The University has already acquired, principally through private gift, a collection of 9,700 volumes, but a library of this character can do its full service to students and faculty only when it is properly maintained and new volumes are constantly added.

How is the University supported? By its tuition fees and by the proceeds of a tax levied

annually by the General Council of the city as part of the city budget. The maximum tax permitted by law is five cents on each one hundred dollars of assessed valuation. Up to this time the levy has never been more than four and three-quarter cents. Last year this tax produced \$149,639 but a much larger sum must be forthcoming now to meet current expenses. The municipality cannot guarantee sufficient revenue each succeeding year to meet the increasing needs of the University without imposing heavy burdens on city tax payers. Where, then, can the University look for help if not from the city? Should students be required to pay more? It actually costs the University each year \$170 for each student it enrolls; the ready solution is to increase tuition, but this would only work hardship on many students. Some who could not afford to pay would be deprived of their rightful privilege of a higher education. The University of Louisville stands for equal opportunity in education and if it should accept only the favored of fortune, it would defeat its own purpose.



Build an Endowment Fund

ONE other source of income remains to be mentioned—the University Endowment. At present this is regrettably small—\$265,000, and of this the greater part—\$250,000—is restricted to the use of one only of the five schools. The solution of the University's problem lies in building up its unrestricted endowment. The University proposes to take care of the needs of each of its departments, following through a constructive program over a period of years. When this has been accomplished, then, and only then will the greater University of Louisville stand strong and firm on a sound financial basis.

This is no new idea. The University authorities have carefully been considering the plan for several years before they finally decided to appeal to the people of Louisville for help. A MINIMUM FUND OF \$2,000,000 FOR ENDOWMENT IS NEEDED. The University has faithfully served the people of this community for ninety years but this is the first time that it has ever made a public appeal for help. What the people of other great American cities have done toward insuring the future of their great univer-

sities, the University of Louisville knows that its own city, too, can do.

Other Cities Have Done It

Six years ago 24,000 Buffalo citizens gave \$5,177,000 within ten days as an endowment fund for the University of Buffalo. Two other private gifts totalled \$500,000. The City of Cincinnati raised an endowment fund of \$5,271,234 for the University of Cincinnati. Alumni and other private contributions added \$627,295 to endowment and since 1924 Cincinnatians have also given buildings whose total cost is \$1,007,000.

Rochester, N. Y., raised \$12,378,000 for the University of Rochester, of which \$8,500,000 was the gift of one citizen alone. Alumni contributed another \$1,125,000. Citizens and corporations of Pittsburgh subscribed \$7,000,000 for the University of Pittsburgh. New York City is now actively engaged in a campaign to raise \$47,750,000 for New York University. What the people of Louisville are being asked to give is only a fraction of what the people of other cities have already given.

A \$2,000,000 Plea

Today municipalities in America have built up the greatest system of public schools and universities in the world because the American people believe in the democratic principle of equal educational opportunity. The University of Louisville

is a link in this great chain of urban universities. The \$2,000,000 it needs is just a little more than is turned back every year to the city through student expenditures. More than providing for its present needs, the University asks that it be enabled to insure the right of future generations of children to a higher education in their own city.

The success of this \$2,000,000 plea, one of the greatest civic projects ever undertaken in this city, depends on the good will and the financial support of every Louisville citizen. Each one should accept a personal responsibility and be ready to give according to his conscience and his means. Gifts are payable in installments annually, semi-annually or at the convenience of the donor over a five year period ending May 31, 1932. Securities as gifts are acceptable at their market value. Make checks payable to "The University of Louisville Endowment Fund," 111 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

Insure It Forever—

Louisville's University

University of Louisville
Two Million Dollar Endowment Fund

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